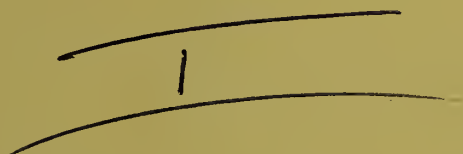


DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1963



WITH THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR ATTACHED.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PULHAM MARKET,
DISS NORFOLK.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this Report for the year ending 31st December 1963.

INTRODUCTION

Your present Medical Officer did not take office until the beginning of 1964 and it would therefore be inappropriate to set down any lengthy dissertation on matters of opinion, as is the custom of medical officers of health in introducing annual reports. Nevertheless, it may be relevant to say something about the way in which the health and sanitary circumstances of both the District and the Nation in general have appeared to one who has very recently returned from service in an under-developed country.

Clearly the state of health has been most excellent, as will be apparent from the appended statistics. The infant's chance of a lengthy and healthy life has continued to improve and the national infant mortality rate of 20.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest ever recorded. This contrasts with 150 infant deaths in the England and Wales of 1901 and with 250 in parts of East Africa at the present time. Concern with the state of the public health was one of Britain's many "firsts" and a system of public health administration was developed around the middle of the last century, the first medical officer of health being appointed in 1848. Environmental control has continued since and (due also to the various immunisation procedures and the discovery of antibiotics) the infectious diseases no longer present a threat by previous standards. And so the community appears healthy and the medical officers of health seem nearly to have worked themselves out of a job!

But the community is in fact not nearly as healthy as it should and could be. There is no doubt that the future will see very considerable advance in prevention of the non-infectious diseases which are at present responsible for a vast amount of ill-health, suffering and death, often at a time of life when an individual is in his prime as a productive member of society; the most important of these disorders are coronary artery disease, chronic bronchitis and cancer and although it is probable that many factors are involved in the causation of all three, it will be surprising if environmental error is not of great importance in most, if not all, cases. No one would imagine that man was created or evolved to lead the modern life of subjection to mental stress, to artificial foods, to over feeding, to polluted atmosphere and to inadequate exercise. It will be for the public health doctors, more than others, to determine the environmental factors that now lead to so much misery. It is to be hoped, however, that having determined them, the public will take heed. The most important environmental factor in causing lung cancer has been known for several years and yet cigarette sales have been unaffected.

The continuing popularity of the cigarette habit represents a total failure of health education. It is quite inconceivable that any infectious disease would be allowed to continue to kill more than twenty thousand persons a year in this country without an all out attack being launched on the cause of the infection. There is no difficulty in accepting the concept of an invading germ that has to be fought by all possible means, but the acceptance of disease caused by a personal indulgence is not easy. It implies a criticism of oneself rather than of forces outside one's own responsibility and since self-criticism is unpalatable it leads most smokers to refuse to accept the evidence. However, the evidence is at least as sound as that which led to the immobilization of the Broad Street water pump in 1854 and to the rapidly consequent end of the cholera epidemic. Action was then taken without "courtroom" proof and the action

soon provided the proof. Unfortunately, there will always be found some expert to say what it is convenient to hear; the smoking problem, fluoridation of drinking water, smallpox vaccination have all suffered in this way.

Although having commented that the battle against infectious disease has been successful, there nevertheless exists a degree of unjustified complacency. The acceptance of smallpox vaccination is unsatisfactory and the vaccination state is now such as to offer very little impediment to an outbreak. Triple vaccine (diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus) is more popular but the population is not adequately protected against diphtheria and it may be that there will be cause to regret this in the future. Even with the relatively new poliomyelitis vaccine, for which the public showed such early enthusiasm, the proportion of protected women in their early child-bearing years (a group at special risk) is not as high as it should be.

Housing, food hygiene, the provision of sound water and the disposal of sewage are all of high and satisfactory standard but, once more, complacency must be resisted. In particular, the writer was surprised to find so many dwellings still dependent on pail closets and this presents a public health threat that is both potential and actual since a moderate incidence of epidemic vomiting in 1963 was probably related to the continuing presence of these outdated, insanitary contrivances. It must in fact be reported that the schools, in which the health standards of the rising generation will, as much as anywhere, be learned, are not always equipped to modern sanitary standards.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES AND YOUR MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I have several times encountered misunderstanding about the organisation of local health services and this seems a good opportunity of outlining the position.

District Councils are local sanitary authorities under the Public Health Acts and are thus responsible for many aspects of environmental hygiene such as housing, food hygiene, the disposal of sewage and refuse, the provision of a sound water supply, the investigation of smoke and other nuisances and the control of infectious diseases. To this end the Authority is required to appoint a Medical Officer of Health who may be part-time.

The District Council, however, has no responsibility under the National Health Service Act and under this Act the County Council is the local health authority responsible for maternal and child welfare, and for the provision of a domiciliary midwifery, home nursing, health visiting and home help service. The County is also responsible for immunisation and ambulance services and for the non-medical care of persons sick or convalescent in their homes. The County also provides welfare services under the National Assistance Act and a School Health Service (which includes dental care) under the Education Acts.

Depwade is grouped with Loddon Rural and Wymondham and Diss Urban Districts to form Area 5 of the Norfolk County Council. Your Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health to the other three Districts and he is an Assistant County Medical Officer responsible to the County Medical Officer for Area 5 as well as School Medical Officer, Area 5, responsible to the Principal School Medical Officer.

STAFF

Dr. W. E. Holmes continued as Medical Officer of Health until his retirement in November 1963, having served your Council for some 10 years. Dr. G.R. Holtby acted for the remainder of the year.

Mr. R. C. Weeks served as Senior Public Health Inspector throughout the year being assisted by Mr. D. E. Coldham, Additional Public Health Inspector.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) General

As is the custom, a number of statistical rates have been calculated from the available data and these may be compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales. Where large numbers are involved, as in calculating birth and death rates, such comparisons have some validity, but where numbers are small, such as in the infant mortality or still birth rates, comparison with the national figures may be misleading.

The crude birth and death rates have been adjusted by use of a Comparability Factor which compensates for deviation in the age and sex composition of the population as compared with that of England and Wales. The adjusted rates may thus be compared fairly not only with national rates but with those of other districts.

(b) Population

The Registrar-General estimated the mid-year population of Depwade Rural District in 1963 at 17,500 compared with 17,470 in 1962.

(c) Births

There were 260 live births in 1963; 125 boys and 135 girls. The crude birth rate (live births per 1,000 population) was therefore 14.9 (12.4 in 1962) and, when adjusted by the Comparability Factor, 17.7. This compares with a provisional rate for England and Wales of 18.2 live births per 1,000 population.

There were 14 illegitimate live births compared with 11 in 1962 and 18 in 1961.

(d) Still Births

Eight were recorded, 3 boys and 5 girls, compared with five last year. The still birth rate was therefore 29.9 still births per 1,000 total births whilst the provisional England and Wales figure was 17.3.

(e) Infant Mortality

The national infant mortality experience in 1963 was the most satisfactory ever recorded with a provisional infant mortality rate of 20.9 deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births. Depwade suffered one death which gave a rate of 3.8. This reflects great credit on the maternal and child care services and on the mothers of the district but it will be realised that it may often be fortuitous whether an embryo with serious congenital malformation dies in utero and is registered as a still birth or succumbs soon after birth and is accounted an infant death. Advance in the prevention of congenital malformation has not matched advance in other aspects of maternal and child care and it is for this reason that only limited improvement has been made in the last few years in the infant mortality and still birth rates. The only Depwade infant death in 1963 was, in fact, due to a congenital defect.

(f) Deaths

Deaths numbered 234 in 1963 compared with 211 in the previous year. The crude death rate was therefore 13.4 deaths per 1,000 population and the adjusted rate was 10.45. This latter compares favourably with an England and Wales provisional rate of 12.2 deaths per 1,000 home population.

The causes of death are listed in Table 11 - they follow the usual pattern. Of the 234 deaths, 133 occurred over the age of 75 years, a proportion of 57%, but 39 (24 men and 15 women) occurred in the age group 45 to 65 years and this cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In the introduction to this report it was suggested that the modern environment had promoted an increase in certain non-infectious diseases as surely as the insanitary environment of the past promoted the high incidence of infectious disease then experienced. Of the 39 premature deaths, 21 were caused by the three diseases -

Coronary artery disease	(13 deaths)
Cancer	(6 deaths)
Chronic bronchitis	(2 deaths)

There were 7 deaths from accidents of which 2 involved motor vehicles. Six of these persons were over 75 years and the other was over 65. It is good to report that there have therefore been no accidental deaths in the young.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Three hundred and twelve cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified by medical practitioners in 1963, a figure which contrasts with the 67 cases of 1962. This does not, however, represent a setback in the public health fortunes of Depwade, since 291 were cases of measles. It was evident that a large number of susceptible children had accumulated due to the measles-free year of 1962.

Scarlet fever cases fell in number from 17 to 5. Opinion is divided as to the importance of scarlet fever at the present time and it is often treated with complete unconcern. However, whilst the initial illness is usually very mild, there is no shortage of reports of rheumatic or nephritic complications in the patient or in contacts. Policy in Area 5 has been to swab scarlet fever contacts for streptococcal infection but not to exclude contacts from school unless a positive swab is received.

There was only one outbreak of food poisoning, the causative organism being identified as the very rare *Salmonella menston*. Two cases were notified but three other persons were found, on stool culture, to be harbouring the *Salmonella*. The episode occurred at a farm which specialised in producing fertile hen eggs and all five cases worked or lived on the farm. They may have been infected by contact with the birds or, less likely, from eating infected eggs. The germ was isolated from the litter of the hen houses but how it first became established in the farm was not conclusively demonstrated. The human cases were with difficulty freed of a carrier state and the birds were dosed with a suitable antibiotic.

Brucellosis is not a notifiable infectious disease and is in any case difficult of diagnosis. It is therefore not known whether any human case occurred in 1963 but the infection was demonstrated in one milking herd in which milk from five of the twenty three cows was infected. In such cases your Medical Officer of Health is empowered to require that the milk shall be pasteurised before sale but no powers exist in regard to the infected animals.

Three cases of tuberculosis were notified in the year, two being pulmonary and one an infection of the neck glands in a man of 40 years of age. In the last decade the incidence of this disease has been most dramatically reduced and this has been due to a marked improvement in the standard of living of the people and in their environmental sanitation, as well as to the introduction of drugs capable of destroying the tubercle bacillus. It is not entirely satisfactory, however, that the few new cases continue to arise since the eradication of tuberculosis seemed at one time to be within reach.

HOUSING, WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

These matters are fully dealt with in the appended Reports of the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor. Since the writer was not appointed until 1964, it is not proposed to add to those reports.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It will be recalled that my predecessor made a case in his Report for 1962 that District Councils might take positive action in promoting health education, and this was later followed up by the preparation of an outline plan in which the somewhat nebulous subject of health education was given real substance. The various aspects of the subject were set out, and each was accompanied by a practical guide to action.

Dr. Holmes contributed two articles on health education, one to the Rural District Review and the other to the Quarterly News Bulletin of the Central Council for Health Education. He also addressed that Council's Study Day in November 1963.

In November, a lecture/demonstration was given in a neighbouring District by an officer of the Central Council and representatives of your Council were invited.

These various activities led to the formation of a Health Education Sub-Committee of the Health Committee in the second half of the year. Unfortunately, for various reasons, this sub-committee had not met by the close of the year.

CONCLUSION

I have no doubt that my predecessor would wish me to conclude this Report by thanking the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support of his work throughout the year.

He would also wish me to acknowledge thankfully the ready co-operation of the Clerk of the Council and the Public Health Inspectors as well as other members of the staff both at Depwade and at the Norwich office.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D.F. HADMAN.

*Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
Riverside Road,
NORWICH,
Norfolk,
NOR 19S.*

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT - 1963

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population	17,500
Rateable Value	£327,552
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£1,250

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	120	126	246
Illegitimate	5	9	14
Totals	125	135	260

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population = 14.9

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	5	8

Still birth rate per 1,000 Total Births = 29.9

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	125	135	260
Still	3	5	8
Totals	128	140	268

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 3.8 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate = 4.1 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate = 0.0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 0.0

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 0.0

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 29.9

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males 5
Females 9
Total 14 - 5.3% of total live births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = NIL

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
109	125	234

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimate Resident Population) = 13.4

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Totals	-	1	1

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	1	1
1 and under 5	1	-	1
5 and under 15	-	-	-
15 " " 25	1	-	1
25 " " 35	2	-	2
35 " " 45	-	1	1
45 " " 55	7	7	14
55 " " 65	17	8	25
65 " " 75	27	29	56
75 and over	54	79	133
Totals	109	125	234

Table 11 CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	4	14
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	26	42
18. Coronary disease, angina	25	20	45
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart diseases	13	23	36
21. Other circulatory diseases	7	5	12
22. Influenza	6	2	8
23. Pneumonia	9	8	17
24. Bronchitis	6	2	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	10	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	4	5
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	109	125	234

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>Live births (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(229)	(260)	(231)	(255)	(234)	(217)	(260)
Depwade R.D.	12.7	14.5	12.9	14.3	13.4	12.4	14.9
Area 5	13.3	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.2	13.9	15.2
England & Wales (provisional)	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2
<u>Still births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(4)	(2)	(10)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(8)
Depwade R.D.	17.2	7.6	41.5	23.0	8.5	22.5	29.9
Area 5	22.0	9.9	19.9	20.7	8.9	21.4	29.1
England & Wales (provisional)	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(206)	(248)	(223)	(240)	(252)	(211)	(234)
Depwade R.D.	11.4	13.8	12.4	13.4	14.4	12.1	13.4
Area 5	11.1	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.4	12.1	12.2
England & Wales (provisional)	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(3)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)
Depwade R.D.	13.1	7.7	21.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	3.8
Area 5	15.0	8.3	25.4	14.1	9.0	14.5	11.6
England & Wales (provisional)	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4	20.9

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.
2. Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.D's & Diss & Wymondham U.D's

Table 13 DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of deaths	22	43	32	42	36	35	30
Percentage of total deaths	10.6	17.3	14.3	17.5	14.3	16.6	12.8

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1963	109	13	2	125	17	1
1962	106	12	5	105	23	1
1961	123	18	3	129	18	-
1960	118	20	4	122	22	1
1959	115	18	4	118	14	-
Totals	571	81	18	599	94	3

Table 21. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough primary immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last five years.

Year	Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Totals
1963	244	301	5	550
1962	149	291	12	452
1961	291	300	26	617
1960	368	100	124	592
1959	318	227	16	561

Table 22. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last five years. Immunisation against this disease was included in the County Council's scheme in September 1958.

Year	Primary				Booster		
	Age Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+
1963	242	306	504	219	100	284	44
1962	152	312	725	399	50	103	37
1961	282	329	1651	580	73	80	63
1960	374	198	1823	691	22	56	87
1959	307	258	218	144	11	27	39

Table 23. B.C.G. VACCINATION

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations in Area 5 in the last five years is recorded.

Year	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
1963	472	97	352
1962	586	146	434
1961	426	104	303
1960	544	91	429
1959	467	98	364

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - Depwade R.D.

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	3	-	-	5
Measles	4	83	193	7	4	291
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	-	-	5
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	5	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	7	88	193	8	11	312

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	16	9	11	17	5
Measles	132	109	509	8	291
Whooping Cough	-	11	15	28	5
Pneumonia	26	15	8	6	7
Infective Jaundice	3	-	6	6	-
Erysipelas	1	3	-	1	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	17	123	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	13	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	3	1	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	198	271	566	67	312

Table 17. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS Depwade R.D.

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary:	Male	2	2	2	2	1
	Female	1	1	3	-	1
Non-Pulmonary:	Male	1	2	1	-	1
	Female	1	1	-	1	-
Depwade R.D.	Total	4	6	6	3	3
Area 5.	Total	7	13	12	8	7

Table 18. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the last five years in respect of Area 5.

Year	Primary Injections			Booster Injections	
	Under 1	Total Under 5	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14
1963	244	517	97	94	861
1962	155	418	28	48	304
1961	295	598	157	89	766
1960	377	472	314	27	1,233
1959	312	466	23	20	74

Table 19. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the last five years resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Depwade R.D.					Area 5				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of live births registered	231	255	234	217	260	551	567	556	550	601
Number of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	110	233	187	176	96	472	508	458	420	222
Percentage vaccinated	48	91	80	81	37	86	89	82	76	37

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 5 since the scheme commenced. Table A shows the numbers immunised with the Salk vaccine (by injection) and Table B those given the Sabin vaccine (Oral) which became generally available in mid-1962.

(A) Salk:

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd)			Booster (4th)
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 5-12
1963	31	4	26	42	6	31	-
1962	234	37	151	294	115	914	27
1961	601	535	2068	427	228	824	3017
1960	397	227	853	660	566	1636	-
1959	593	677	2220	1377	3261	864	-
1958	1648	3159	154	32	1284	2	-
1957	197	1115	-	-	-	-	-
1956	40	121	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Sabin:

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd - after 2 Salk)			Booster (4th)	
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	School Age	Others
1963	424	22	15	66	2	-	483	-
1962	197	131	1359	230	312	1077	426	-

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Table 23. B.C.G. VACCINATION

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations in Area 5 in the last five years is recorded.

Year	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
1963	472	97	352
1962	586	146	434
1961	426	104	303
1960	544	91	429
1959	467	93	364

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting herewith my annual report for the year 1963, which gives facts and figures of the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year, and details of the sanitary circumstances in the District at the end thereof.

The report is in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No.1/64 and is set out on the same lines as those of the past few years.

PART I - GENERAL

(a) Staff

There was one change in the staff personnel during 1963; in April Mr. B. Patrick, general clerk (mainly engaged on Town Planning and building control work) left the Council's service, and Mrs. F. M. Rayner - previously clerk/typist - was promoted to this post. Mrs. O. M. Dye was appointed to the vacancy thus arising. I am pleased to report that both these appointments have been entirely successful and the officers concerned have given excellent service. Mr. D. E. Coldham, the additional Public Health Inspector, gave another year's invaluable service, and was successful in obtaining the Meat and Other Foods Inspector's qualification in December.

(b) New Legislation

The following two statutes were added in 1963 to the long list of Acts of Parliament administered by the department:-

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, which, as from January 1st, 1964, prohibited the keeping of a boarding establishment for cats and/or dogs except under a licence granted by the local authority. Licences so granted must be subject to conditions designed to secure the safety and welfare of animals so boarded.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, which is designed to set and apply standards to such premises for the health, welfare and safety of employees therein. (In its passage through Parliament it was estimated that over a million premises would be affected by this Act).

New Regulations, Orders, Circulars etc. were also issued on the following subjects:-

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - relating to slaughterhouses, meat inspection (jointly with the Ministry of Health) and milk and dairies.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government - relating to housing, radio-active substances, Clean Air Act, and Town and Country Planning.

(c) General working of the Department

The following table shows the number of inspections and visits made by your inspectors during the year, under the seven main headings covering the work of the department; for comparison the figures for the previous year are given in brackets, and I also indicate the percentage of the total to give some guide as to how our time and duties have to be allocated. I agree that this is by no means the most satisfactory method of indicating this point, as one visit or inspection may take only a few minutes, whilst another may take an hour or more, but it is the only yardstick available without going into the matter in infinite detail.

	<u>Number of visits or inspections</u>		<u>Percentage of total</u>	
*Slaughterhouses for meat inspections and other purposes	654	(757)	13.6	(14.8)
Housing (including Grants)	1144	(1136)	23.8	(22.2)
Public Health matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases etc.	376	(432)	7.8	(8.5)
Scavenging (including public conveniences) ...	343	(367)	7.2	(7.2)
Food premises	87	(252)	1.8	(4.9)
Other Matters (factories, rodent control, petroleum storage and miscellaneous visits	265	(585)	5.5	(11.4)
Building Byelaw and Planning control	1929	(1585)	40.2	(31.0)
Total ...	4798	(5114)		

(Note: * this figure includes 111 visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection at week-ends by the private veterinary officers).

Being fully convinced that both Mr. Coldham and myself have given the Council a full year's all out effort to carry out our wide range of duties in as satisfactory a manner as possible, I make no excuse that the number of visits and inspections carried out is 316 down on the previous year. It can be accounted for by the fact that although the number of visits to slaughterhouses was reduced by the closure of 4 small premises last year, the amount of time having to be spent on this work has gradually increased by the extra number of animals being slaughtered. In addition, ~~to~~ the extra number of plans for new dwellings and improvements - with the attendant grant applications - necessitates more time having to be spent in the office, scrutinising the proposals and preparing the necessary reports etc. thereon. The most marked change in the pattern of the above figures is, of course, the sharp rise in the building control figures; this is inevitable with the growing amount of residential development taking place in the District, which is welcomed, but members will appreciate that this work is such that it must be done when demanded, otherwise it loses its effectiveness. The same applies to meat inspection - we now have a statutory obligation to inspect all meat before it leaves the slaughterhouse and that MUST be done on the day in question. Naturally other work has had to suffer, which is shown in the figures for inspections of food premises, and other work of a routine nature. I have always considered that the prime function of a good public health inspector is to prevent the creation of conditions likely to be detrimental to the health, welfare and safety of the public - with strict emphasis on the word 'prevent'. Prevention can best be brought about by frequent and regular routine visits and inspections of those places and premises where the dangerous conditions can possibly arise. So I say, in all sincerity, that I do not feel that in this respect my department is doing its job properly, whilst we have not the staff to carry out these routine inspections as frequently and in the way I know they should be done. Apart from this, I feel it is unfair to Mr. Coldham, who normally deals with the Earsham Slaughterhouse, to be kept there regularly three or four evenings a week until after 7.0 p.m. without any prospect of some respite. In these circumstances, I earnestly request the Council to give immediate consideration to the appointment of another qualified Inspector.

PART II - H O U S I N G

(a) General

According to the new Valuation List operative from the 1st April, 1963, there were 6247 separate units of dwelling accommodation in the District at that date - which indicates an increase of 15 over the Rate Book figure at the same time in the previous year. The Registrar General's mid-year population estimate was exactly 17,500 - 30 up on the previous year. Based on these figures our average occupation index (persons per dwelling) for 1963 is 2.801 - a fraction down on the previous year.

A total of 118 new dwellings were built in the District during 1963 - 92 by private enterprise and 26 bungalows by the Council. So far as I can ascertain, the number erected by private enterprise is an all time record for the District. Of the 92 only 8 were two storey (either houses or chalets), but it is pleasing to record that of the 84 private bungalows erected, 61 were of traditional brick and tile construction, the remaining 23 being of the second-hand prefabricated type provided with brick outer-skin walls and tiled roofs.

(b) Unfit dwellings - Action under the Housing Act, 1957

In continuance of the adopted slum clearance policy, a further 43 unfit dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as being beyond repair at reasonable expense. After the usual inspections by the appointed Sub-Committee and consideration of their reports and recommendations, action taken thereon (plus 22 brought forward from 1962) was as follows:-

(i) Demolition Orders made	20
(ii) Undertakings not to permit vacant dwellings to be re-occupied till rendered fit	4
(iii) Closing Orders made	1
(iv) Demolished voluntarily without formal action having been taken	3
(v) Deferred for consideration of action at a later stage of slum clearance programme ..	14
(vi) Carried forward for action in 1964	23
	<hr/> 65 <hr/>

Once again the difficulties of establishing the legal ownership of certain dwellings accounts for most of those carried forward.

Demolition Orders were also made in respect of two dwellings, previously the subject of undertakings to repair within a stated period, which had not been fulfilled. Six Demolition Orders were revoked following execution of work to render the dwellings fit for habitation.

The position regarding unfit dwellings subject to statutory orders, still standing in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>Closing Orders</u>	<u>Undertakings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number occupied	90 (92)	6 (9)	8 (11)	104 (112)
Number vacant	66 (61)	19 (17)	85 (88)	170 (166)
Totals	<hr/> 156 (153) <hr/>	<hr/> 25 (26) <hr/>	<hr/> 93 (99) <hr/>	<hr/> 274 (278) <hr/>

It is gratifying to note that the total shows another slight improvement on the previous year's figure. Although the number of occupied 'condemned' dwellings dropped by another 8 last year, and the fact that quite a number of them are occupied by elderly persons with no wish to move, I still feel that this figure of over 100 is much higher than it should be, but will undoubtedly be further reduced as more Council dwellings become available for letting.

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So far/the maintenance and repair of existing dwellings is concerned, all properties being provided with modern amenities with grants are brought up to a satisfactory standard at the same time. In addition to this informal action was taken, following complaints from the tenants, for the execution of essential repairs to 17 dwellings. In 13 cases the necessary work was done, in 3 others the work was still outstanding at the end of the year, and in the remaining case action for the making of a demolition order was subsequently authorised. In two of the cases in which the work was carried out, you authorised the service of Statutory Notices, but the work was put in hand before these were in fact served.

(c) Improvement Grants

The important work of bringing the older type of dwelling up to modern standards was continued in 1963 at an even greater tempo than hitherto, as the following figures will show, and now that the Council is making steady progress with the modernisation of its older Council Houses, I am confident that our record in this field of housing will bear comparison with that of any other comparable authority.

(i) Discretionary Grants. 49 new applications were received, and with three brought forward from 1962, were dealt with as follows:- 46 were approved, 1 refused, 2 subsequently withdrawn, and 3 carried forward for consideration in 1964. The 46 approved grants totalled £14,270 - an average of £310 per grant; this is £22 higher than the 1962 average, and the highest average figure we have ever had, but is undoubtedly due to increased building costs. As and when the maximum amount of this type of grant is raised by statute - as I consider it should - the average grant figure will obviously rise sharply. The total number of these grants now approved by the Council is 503 to a total value of £118,254. 5 of the grants approved in 1963 were in respect of 'conversions' to provide that number of additional living units. During the year three cases arose in which conditions attached to grants previously made had not been observed, and the outstanding amounts of grant, plus interest, were repaid.

(ii) Standard Grants. 89 applications for this type of grant were received, which together with one brought forward from 1962, were all approved; but one was subsequently withdrawn as the owner died before the work could be put in hand. The remaining 89 approved grants covered the installation of the five standard amenities as follows:-

<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-basins</u>	<u>W.C.s.</u>	<u>Hot Water systems</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>
82	84	88	85	40

52 Standard Grants were certified for payment during 1963 for a total amount of £6,555.8.9d. - average £126.1.4d. per grant, a little over £4 more than the average grant paid in 1962. The total number of these grants paid up to the end of 1963 was 202 to a value of £23,693. Repayments of outstanding grant and interest, following breach of conditions, took place in respect of 5 Standard Grants during the year.

(iii) General. It is interesting to note the types of dwellings being improved with these grants each year, which is shown in the following table:-

	<u>Type of Grant</u>			
	<u>Discretionary</u>		<u>Standard</u>	
Private Dwellings - owner/occupied	12	(26%)	47	(53%)
Private Dwellings - rented ...	15	(33%)	15	(17%)
Farmhouses	4	(8%)	14	(16%)
Tied Agricultural Dwellings ...	15	(33%)	13	(14%)
Totals approved in 1963 ...	46		89	

As it is now estimated that about 40% of the dwellings in this country are occupied by the owners, it is not surprising that the majority of these grants continue to apply to such dwellings, but it is worthy of note that there has been an increased trend towards the rented and tied dwellings over the last year or so. Obviously this trend is by no means as marked as we should like to see it, and it seems that the more economic rent return offered to owners of rented dwellings by the 1961 Act, is not having the desired effect. Strangely enough, there are tenants of rented dwellings who refuse to have modern amenities installed, because of the prospect of increased rent.

(d) Overcrowding

The following table shows the changes in the Council's register of overcrowded dwellings which took place during the year:-

	<u>No.at</u> <u>31.12.62</u>	<u>Added</u> <u>1963</u>	<u>Abated</u> <u>1963</u>	<u>No.at</u> <u>31.12.63</u>
Overcrowded dwellings -				
Statutory standard	4	1	1	4
Bedroom standard	6	1	5	2

Although it is possible that not every case of overcrowding comes to our notice, I think it fair to say that with the various sources of information that are available the above figures are unlikely to be very far from the true picture of overcrowding conditions in the District. If this is so, Members will agree it is not a really serious problem.

(e) Dirty and Verminous Dwellings

We have continued to keep under observation all dwellings occupied by elderly persons, who are known to be 'suspect' in this respect, and I am pleased to report that no serious cases arose during 1963 requiring other than informal action to keep them in reasonable condition. Only one other case of a dirty and verminous dwelling came to our notice, and following a visit from the Medical Officer and myself, the occupier was informally requested to improve the conditions, together with an offer of assistance. No response was forthcoming and I regret to say that the problem was still in existence at the end of the year.

Generally speaking, however, I can report that the private dwellings - even the smallest and oldest cottages - are well maintained by the tenants. The Engineer has routine inspections made of your Council Houses, and undoubtedly includes a note on this matter in his part of the report.

(f) Moveable Dwellings - Caravans

At the end of 1962 we had 32 caravans on individual sites scattered throughout the District in use as temporary living accommodation; 16 additional ones received Planning approval and were issued site licences during the year; 10 were removed (or ceased to be used) leaving a total of 38 still in use at the end of the year. This figure is again the highest number of these temporary dwellings we have had in the District

and appears to indicate that the housing problem is still some way from being solved. Regular visits have been paid to the sites and the conditions generally are quite satisfactory, but I am not convinced that even the best caravan is any substitute for a mediocre cottage as a permanent means of habitation.

The two sites for holiday caravans at Wortwell were again found to be well conducted, and it appears that during the summer months they fill a need in that area.

During the year we were notified of three caravan camping sites in the District - at Wortwell, Tibenham and Alburgh - which have been granted exemption certificates by authorised bodies under the 1960 Act. These sites were visited during the year, and no cause for complaint was found.

(g) Common Lodging Houses

To comply with the requirement of the Ministry Circular, I can again formally report that there are no such premises within this District.

PART III - WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Mains Supplies

Of 35 routine samples taken from existing mains supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination, only 1 was reported unsatisfactory. This was undoubtedly due to a "dirty" tap, as a further sample taken at the same house a week later proved satisfactory.

Another 7 samples were taken from new mains extensions of which again only 1 failed. Following further treatment and flushing of the new main another sample was reported satisfactory.

(NOTE: Full information regarding the working of the Council's water supply service during 1963 is contained in the report of the Engineer and Surveyor).

(b) Private Supplies

Thirteen samples were taken from shallow wells in various parts of the District of which only 5 were reported as fit for drinking. Of the 8 unsatisfactory results -

- two were from the same well as gave a bad result in 1962 and the cottages being served by it were subsequently provided with a mains supply.
- three were from premises already possessing an alternative satisfactory supply from the mains or a bore.
- one was from a group of 3 condemned cottages, all of which have since been vacated.
- one was from a farm, the owner of which subsequently endeavoured to obtain a satisfactory supply from the main some distance away, but had not been able to do so by the end of the year.
- one was from a cottage, the owner of which was requested to connect to a passing main, but this case also was outstanding at the end of the year.

A sample was also taken from a surface spring upon which a single household was dependent for its sole source of supply. The result, not surprisingly, was bad, and action has since been taken under the Housing Act regarding the general unfit state of the house in question.

In all cases of unsatisfactory reports on private water supplies, the users are warned to boil the water, pending the provision of an alternative satisfactory supply.

PART IV - SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND PREMISES

(a) Meat Inspection

The five licensed slaughterhouses in operation at the end of 1962, continued in use throughout the year - two wholesale premises handling the majority of the animals killed in the District, and three small private premises catering solely for the butchers' shops to which they are adjacent. In June, 1963, the larger of the wholesale slaughterhouses (at Earsham) was slightly enlarged and provided with a spacious cold storage chamber. All the premises have been found to be operated and maintained in compliance with statutory requirements.

During the year, your inspectors and officers of the two private firms of veterinary surgeons paid 654 visits to the slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection - this figure is 103 less than the number of such visits made in 1962, when for the first three months of the year we had 9 slaughterhouses in use. Nevertheless, the total number of animals inspected reached the record figure of 18,118 - nearly twice the number inspected only two years before. I am pleased to say that this represents 100% inspection, but as I have stated more than once previously, this result is only achieved by regular overtime, mainly by Mr. Coldham, but also by myself, which we both feel could be avoided or at least very much curtailed by greater co-operation from the trade.

In the absence of this co-operation - and one has the impression that in some cases, it will never be forthcoming - meat inspectors who have to bear the brunt of regular and unnecessary overtime feel that local authorities must continue to press the Government to give them powers to control the days and times of slaughtering, without which it is conceivable that the 100% meat inspection service will not be possible, however essential we all agree that it is.

It is appropriate to mention here that the long awaited new Meat Regulations came into force on October 1st, 1963; these require that all meat must be inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse, and if passed as fit, suitably marked; for the first time local authorities were permitted to charge for the meat inspection service and you, in common with other authorities in East Anglia, agreed to apply the maximum rates of charge stated in the Regulations. Income from this source amounted to £234 for the three months to the end of the year. Incidentally, the Regulations stopped the Ministry grant towards the cost of meat inspection, based on the notional amount of meat 'exported' as from March 31st, 1963, and our income from this source for the year ending at that date was £120. 2. 8d. compared with £51.18.5d. received in the previous financial year.

The incidence of disease (other than tuberculosis and C.Bovis) - with minor variations as to the types of animals - shows hardly any change from the previous year. The fact that over 6 in every 100 animals slaughtered show evidence of some kind of disease or condition is really not a true reflection as to the health of animals being slaughtered for human consumption in this District. A great number of these, in fact most of the whole carcasses condemned, are casualties sent in to the slaughterhouses 'to save their lives' and generally speaking I would say that the quality of meat produced in this area is of a high standard. The figures for the incidence of tuberculosis are about the same as for the last year or so, with the exception of the one cow found to be affected by generalised T.B. - the animal did not originate from premises within our District, and the matter was referred to the local Ministry Veterinary Officer for further investigation. The 4 bovine animals (2 steers and 2 heifers) affected by C.Bovis were found to have cysts in the heart muscles, and the carcasses and other offal were treated by refrigeration in the prescribed manner before being passed as fit for human consumption.

The following table gives details of the types of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with statistics relating to the incidence of disease:-

	Cattle ex.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1159	674	466	2647	13172	18118
Number inspected (Percentage)	1159 100%	674 100%	466 100%	2647 100%	13172 100%	18118 100%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses	4	13	21	-	40	78
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	189	6	16	816	1071
Percentage of number inspected affected	4.1%	30.0%	5.8%	0.6%	6.5%	6.3%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	201	201
Percentage of number inspected affected	-	0.2%	-	-	1.5%	1.1%
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	4
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-	4
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: No horses were slaughtered.

The number of whole carcasses and offal condemned during 1963 was 29 more than in the previous year, and the percentage of all animals killed - 0.43% - somewhat higher too. But the percentage figure is exactly the same as it was in 1961. The following list of these animals shows the disease or other cause for condemnation:-

Whole Carcasses Condemned

1 steer	... general and extensive	1 sow	... peritonitis
1 steer	... fevered	1 sow	... pyaemia
1 steer	... oedema & emaciation	1 sow	... oedema
1 heifer	... septicaemia	1 sow	... moribund
4 cows	... emaciation & poorness	12 pigs	... fevered
4 cows	... oedema	5 pigs	... peritonitis
3 cows	... fevered	4 pigs	... moribund
1 cow	... nephritis & oedema	3 pigs	... swine erysipelas
1 cow	... septic pericarditis	2 pigs	... pyaemia
7 calves	... moribund	2 pigs	... oedema
4 calves	... septicaemia	1 pig	... acute nephritis
4 calves	... fevered	1 pig	... lymphatic leukaemia
4 calves	... umbilical pyaemia	1 pig	... general & extensive
1 calf	... peritonitis & pneumonia		bruising
1 calf	... oedema	1 pig	... arthritis
2 sows	... emaciation & poorness	1 pig	... emaciation & poorness
		1 pig	... septicaemia

The estimated total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human food was 9 tons. 15 cwts. 1 qtr. 19 lbs. - about 50% more than in 1962. As previously, the condemned meat is stained in the recommended manner and removed by two approved firms for processing.

Slaughter of Animals Acts - Slaughterman's Licences

20 licences were issued to suitably qualified persons authorising them to slaughter animals by approved methods of stunning - 10 fewer than in 1962. 19 of these had previously been licensed by this Council; the new licence was issued to an experienced slaughterman who came to work in the District, but he had previously been licensed by another authority.

(b) Inspection and Condemnation of Other Foods

The following is a list of other foodstuffs we were called upon to inspect and issue condemnation certificates for, together with the cause for condemnation:-

	lbs.
3 tins of corned beef - decomposition (blown tins) ...	9
3 tins of peeled tomatoes - decomposition (blown tins)	6½
3 tins of ox tongue - decomposition (punctured tins) ..	18
3 tins of fruit pie filling - decomposition (blown tins)	22
1488 chickens (frozen) - decomposition	4640
5 small English hams - decomposition	12¼
1 portion English hindquarter of beef - bone taint ...	32
2 'fresh' pineapples - decomposition	3
	<hr/> 4742¼

This is quite a small amount of food considering the total quantity sold and consumed in the District during the year, and fairly indicates that generally speaking the quality standard of all food being offered for sale today is high and improving all the time. In one instance, however, a customer brought to my notice a madeira cake with several small fly larvae inside the cellophane wrapping; after a full investigation with the makers and the retailer it appeared that the cake was old stock and had been retained in the shop by the retailer for a period in excess of that recommended by the makers. This case highlights the importance of correct rotation of stocks in all food shops, particularly where perishable commodities are being handled.

(c) Food Premises

The number of the various types of food premises (other than slaughterhouses and dairies) in use in the District at the end of 1963 was as follows - for comparison the corresponding figures for the end of the previous year are shown in brackets:-

General food shops	90	(93)
Butcher's shops	19	(19)
Fish shops (inc. fried fish and chip shops)	4	(4)
Fish stalls	2	(3)
Restaurants, cafes etc.	9	(9)
Bakeries	4	(4)
Public Houses	64	(67)
Others (flour mills, poultry packers etc.)	10	(10)

Four of the older type of general food shops were closed, and one new one opened; three more public houses were closed.

As mentioned in Part I of the report, pressure of other duties has prevented as much time as I should like being devoted to routine inspections of these premises. In fact, only 87 inspections in all were carried out, but I am pleased to report that only in one case - a bakery - was it found necessary to draw the occupier's attention to several infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations; the faults were rectified promptly without the necessity of formal action.

Observation has also been kept on the mobile food shops operating in the District, and in one case of a travelling fish and chip saloon it was found necessary to write to the owner requesting improvements to the hand washing facilities.

(d) Dairies and Milk Distribution

At the end of 1953 we had 15 registered retail distributors of milk operating from premises in the District; this is one more than at the end of 1962. The additional registration was for a retailer who came into the District, but who had previously operated from premises outside. Two of the existing retail businesses changed hands during the year. As I have previously explained to the Council, it is now only necessary for a milk retailer to be registered with the authority in whose district his premises are situated, so that we have no positive way of knowing precisely who is selling milk in the District, but to the best of my knowledge there are 10 other retailers operating from outside the District.

The three producer-retailers also continued in business during the year. All of these and their premises have been kept under routine observation and no infringements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations came to our notice.

(e) Ice-Cream

There were no changes in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1963 - 67 shops selling prepacked ice-cream of proprietary makes, and one shop selling ice-cream manufactured on the premises. So far as our routine inspections of these premises has ascertained, these premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition and no infringements of Regulations observed. 12 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and all reported as Grade I - excellent.

PART V - PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

This service continued in 1963 on precisely the same lines as previously, with a fortnightly collection from over 95% of the premises throughout the District, except at Harleston where a weekly collection operates. In spite of various difficulties such as the increasing number of premises, the increase in the amount of refuse being created, and breakdowns with the ageing vehicles, I think it fair to say that generally speaking the service operated satisfactorily during the year. Once again, I wish to pay tribute to the work and co-operation of the men employed on this work, without which I know my job would be that much more difficult. Regarding the vehicles, I am pleased to record that towards the end of the year, it was agreed to replace the oldest of our 10 c.yd. Dennis side-loaders with a larger vehicle of the rear loading type, and although this is not yet in service, I am firmly convinced that as and when it is, the advantages to be derived therefrom will be generally appreciated by the public and workmen alike. Apart from this, it is anticipated that it will enable the service to cope with the increasing amount of refuse to be collected without the need for additional transport or staff.

There were no changes in the numerical strength (9) or personnel of the workmen on this work last year. The amount of time lost by the men through sickness or injury during 1963 was only 36 days - a remarkable record for this type of work; it represents 1.34% of the total possible working time - which is considerably lower than the national average for the job.

Refuse continued to be disposed of by 'semi-controlled' tipping in the same permanent pits at Weybread, Hempnall and Fornsett. The large pit at Weybread was nearing the end of its useful life by the end of the year, and at the time of writing this report I have not yet found a suitable replacement site in that area. Disposal sites in the south-west corner of the District still present somewhat of a problem, although with the co-operation of farmers we have managed to continue in that area by filling in small pits and depressions; however, there are occasions when refuse from that area has to be taken to Weybread. The tips are maintained in as good a condition as possible by use of the small Ferguson tractor (used jointly with the Engineer's department), regular rat treatment and spraying for insects in the warm weather. Judged by the absence of complaints, it seems that our efforts are reasonably successful.

(b) Emptying of Earth Closet Pails

This service also continued exactly on the same lines as at the end of 1962. A weekly collection takes place in Harleston, Wortwell, Pulham Market, Pulham St. Mary, Starston, Brockdish, Thorpe Abbots and part of Alburgh not covered by the sewerage scheme. The work is still carried out by the refuse collectors working one day per week on a rota system, and by the two men on the cesspool emptier, who do about two-thirds of a day every week. Work on this service starts in the very early morning - roughly day-break - and again, judged by the absence of complaints, appears to be satisfactory.

However, now that work has commenced (or is in hand) with the provision of main drainage in some of these parishes, it is hoped that this work can be appreciably reduced, so releasing the vehicle and men for additional cesspool emptying work, the demand for which increases day by day.

Earth-closet contents have continued to be disposed of by depositing in specially prepared straw 'pans' on the old airfield site at Thorpe Abbots, and I again wish to record my appreciation and thanks to the farmer concerned who provides the site and straw, and subsequently removes the compost.

(c) Cesspool Emptying

A summary of work carried out by the Dennis Diesel Cesspool Emptier and the two men engaged thereon during the year is as follows:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of loads collected</u>
Depwade R.D.C. - sewage works & septic tanks	449
Depwade R.D.C. - lime sludge beds	369
Septic tanks at private premises within the District	506
Septic tanks at private premises outside the District	50
School canteens, etc.	43
Total	<u>1417</u>

The total number of loads is 55 more than the number done in 1962, and the most ever done in a year since we started the service.

The vehicle's total mileage for the year was 9,432 - slightly less than the previous year, which is accounted for by the fact that we now do less work outside the District than previously. This machine continues to give excellent service.

Cesspool contents continue to be disposed of on fallow arable land by arrangement with the owners concerned, for which I also express appreciation and thanks.

PART VI - R O D E N T C O N T R O L

Mr. H. J. Bartram, the Council's rat catcher, carried out his duties throughout the year in a very satisfactory manner, and in addition to his normal work, was able at times to assist with maintenance work at the various refuse tips.

Geherally speaking, 1963 was not a bad year for rats. The serious infestations experienced during the previous winter and spring did not recur, and although the number of infestations reported was 63 more than in 1962, I think it was entirely due to the publicity campaign which we conducted in conjunction with other authorities in the County early in the year. This naturally lead to an increase in the number of treatments we carried out (53 more than in 1962) but the fewer bodies picked up clearly indicates that the infestations were not so serious. The considerable increase in the number of premises surveyed is the direct result of a policy adopted in 1963 of surveying all other premises within a suitable radius of infected premises, to ensure that there is not another source of infestation in that area; this has often prevented re-infestation and the necessity for revisits.

The following is a summary of the work carried out on rodent control during the year:-

	Council premises (Tips, S/Wks.etc)	Private dwellings (inc.CHs)	Agricultural premises	Other premises	Total
No. of notifications of infestations received.	6	201	8	19	234
No. of survey visits as a matter of routine	99	2105	94	57	2355
No. of treatments carried out at infested premises:					
(a) Rats ... (i)Major	63	128	19	17	227
(ii)Minor	20	251	-	6	277
(b) Mice ... (i)Major	1	4	-	-	5
(ii)Minor	1	3	-	1	5
No. of dead bodies picked up:					
Rats	672	1133	527	191	2523
Mice	-	207	-	-	207

As usual, all the sewerage systems in the District were test baited for rats, and once again only in Harleston did part of the system show positive results. The offending lengths of sewers were subsequently cleared by treatment.

Only one offence under the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations came to my notice during the year, in which a corn stack was being dismantled without having been provided with the necessary wire-netting fencing. This was rectified following informal action.

Although reasonably normal in other respects, and in spite of poor summer weather, 1963 was a bad year for wasps. Mr. Bartram dealt with 60 wasps nests during the summer. He also treated 12 premises for mole infestation, dealt with rabbits at three of the sewage works, treated 4 dwellings for cluster flies in roof spaces and two cases of serious infestations by ants.

PART VII - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities. (No power used).	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Power used).	88*	32	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding outworkers' premises).	5**	**	-	-
Totals	95	32	1	-

NOTES: * this figure includes 17 butchers' shops where power is used for sausage machines etc. and which are visited as food shops.

** these are slaughterhouses which are visited at least once a week for meat inspection.

The above table indicates the number of premises within the definition of a 'factory' in use in the District at the end of the year, the number of inspections of such premises and action taken thereon.

The number of inspections is unquestionably lower than it should be, but Members will obviously know the reason for this. In the one case necessitating action, the sanitary accommodation compartment was found to be unventilated, but this was attended to within a reasonable time by the occupier. No other matters requiring other than verbal informal requests were encountered.

The increasing number of building sites in the District were also kept under observation for the provision of temporary sanitary facilities for the workmen thereon. Our constant reminders regarding this matter in the past now ensure that all the builders regularly working in this District provide the necessary 'sentry box' as soon as the work commences, and new builders have conformed promptly upon request.

Three factory outworkers were notified during 1963 - their premises have been visited and found to be satisfactory for the purpose of the work they carry out.

PART VIII - OTHER MATTERS

(a) Agricultural (Safety, Health & Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956

Once again, I have to report that other duties have prevented the routine work being devoted to this matter that I feel it deserves. However, the work that has been done since the Act came into force has brought the statutory requirements to the notice of most farmers who employ casual labour for fruit and vegetable picking, and routine observations have indicated that the necessary temporary sanitary facilities are generally now being automatically provided. In three cases informal action was required to have the necessary facilities provided.

The question of providing permanent sanitary facilities etc. at farms is also being dealt with in conjunction with visits to farms for other purposes, and I am pleased to report that agricultural employers are mostly quite co-operative when improvements to existing facilities are requested or advised.

(b) Public Health Nuisances etc.

The investigation of nuisance complaints and the follow-up thereto necessitated 85 visits and inspections; 20 informal requests were made for the abatement of nuisances and other matters, of which 14 were abated before the end of the year, the remainder being then still outstanding. In only one case was it necessary for me to request the authorisation of a statutory notice, and even so the work was put in hand without the notice having to be served.

(c) Earth Closet Conversion Grants

24 new applications were received for grants towards the cost of providing premises with W.C.s in replacement of existing earth closets; all these were approved in principle pending the execution of the work. 13 grants were approved for payment to a total value of £213 - average grant £16. 7. 8d. (slightly less than the average grant paid in 1962).

(d) Miscellaneous

100 licences were issued to persons for the bulk storage of petroleum spirit.

10 Game Dealer's licences were issued.

2 new licences were issued in respect of waste food treatment plants under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order; this brings the number of such premises in the District to 8.

34 visits were made to premises for the investigation of cases of infectious diseases etc.

126 visits were made to the Harleston public conveniences for routine supervision and collection of money from the locks. Under this heading it is worthy of note that the Council's decision in December to remove the coin-operated locks and make the use of the facilities free has been quite successful, and the premises generally are being used and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

(e) Town Planning and Building Byelaw Control

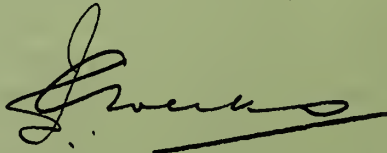
The number of new plans and applications received and dealt with during 1963 increased again over the previous year by 107 to a new record of 805. Of these 481 were concerned with Town and Country Planning - either alone or jointly with the Building Byelaws. A number of infringements of the Byelaws were encountered, all of which were rectified following informal action

IN CONCLUSION may I again express to members of the Council, other chief officers and all Council staff (particularly those in my own Department) my sincere thanks and appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received as previously during 1963.

And finally, this report on 1963 would not be complete without some brief reference to the retirement of Dr. W. E. Holmes, our Medical Officer for ten years. I had never looked forward to the Doctor's retirement as I felt I should then lose not only a respected and most co-operative colleague, but a very close friend. And so it was, when he left us, somewhat prematurely in November. I would like to place on record the high regard which I always had for Dr. Holmes, to thank him for the ready assistance he frequently gave me and to wish him a long and happy retirement. At the same time, may I also express to Dr. D. F. Hadman, our new Medical Officer, my sincere wishes for a successful and happy term of service with this and the neighbouring Councils.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Senior Public Health Inspector,
and Building Surveyor.

May, 1964.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:-

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Without doubt the particularly severe weather with which the year opened had a dominating influence on the whole of our work. None the less, a considerable amount of work was dealt with and when the year finished much had been achieved.

Staff changes were few, the one notable departure being that of your Water Inspector who had served you well for over 24 years; in his going the Department was deprived of a considerable amount of local knowledge acquired over the years.

While once again I thank the Council and all its staff for their support, co-operation, and help, I am particularly grateful to the staff of my own Department, especially for the way they performed their duties during the winter and afterwards. It is said that an emergency tends to bring out the very best in people and this certainly seemed to be the case during those very trying days.

HOUSING

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

(i) House Improvements:

The work of improving your pre-war houses continued and in March you decided that every effort should be made to have all of your pre-war houses improved within three years. It was recognised that it would be quite impossible for the staff of my Department to achieve this and accordingly it was subsequently agreed that a firm of Consultants be appointed. The chosen firm was then instructed to deal with 114 pre-war houses and 4 post-war ones in the first year. At the same time I was instructed to continue my part of the programme and during the year improvements to 16 houses at Aslacton, 16, at Bressingham and 27 houses and 8 bungalows at Earsham were completed. In addition, when the year ended work on 14 houses at Carleton Rode had been started and a scheme for the improvement of 12 houses at Harleston was being prepared. Furthermore, construction of a small sewage disposal works and the modification of your 6 post-war houses at Shimpling was going on and the preparation of other schemes was in hand.

(ii) New Dwellings:

Although the winter brought work to a standstill for some weeks, the 26 bungalows on 7 different sites throughout the District were completed during the year. Progress was then made with the preparation of a scheme for 20 dwellings in Manor Road, Long Stratton and for further dwellings on your site near Jays Green, Harleston. In addition, you completed arrangements for the purchase of the former saleground at Harleston and our thoughts were turned towards the preparation of a scheme there.

During the year work was carried out in evolving designs for two-bedroomed bungalows and three-bedroomed houses of standard types that can be used, subject to aspect, on various sites but of sufficient flexibility to avoid monotony in appearance.

(B) MAINTENANCE

The general maintenance work of the Department continued and added to it was the considerable burden of work caused by the severe winter. The frost, which lasted for so many weeks, caused pipes to burst, lavatory pans to crack and rainwater tanks to fracture. At the same time the weather prevented a large amount of outside work from being done and no painting was done until 3rd April, 1963. Fortunately, the Department is quite versatile and far from there being any need to stand men off during the winter, it was possible to carry out emergency repairs and provide a service of supplying water to members of the public with comparatively little need to call in outside help. However, by the time the thaw set in there was a considerable amount of work outstanding and you authorised the working of overtime during the summer months. This enabled us largely to catch up with the outstanding work.

During the autumn one of your bricklayers suffered an accident which incapacitated him for the rest of the year and a temporary replacement for him was not found until the end of December.

The previous year you agreed that the nine-year painting cycle was too long and that contractors should be employed to effect a considerable reduction in the cycle. Unfortunately, although contractors dealing with the improvement of pre-war houses painted such houses as were in need, and a painting contractor was employed to deal with others, because of the winter's delay your own painters were only able to deal with 105 against the 160 or so they normally deal with in a year. Thus it was that only 160 houses were painted during the year. This, of course, means that the achievement of a shorter cycle will be delayed by at least a year.

It will be seen from the statistics that the vehicle mileage increased by nearly a third in 1963 but it must be understood that much of the increase was accounted for by the very large amount of travelling involved in carting water; by the fact that the new tipping lorry you acquired in August has spent, as expected, a considerable amount of time carting sewage sludge; and that with the appointment of an additional Water Inspector the vehicle which is normally used for transporting painters was also employed on water supply. It is hoped, therefore, that in 1964 the mileage for housing repairs will be very little different from that of 1962.

While the general pattern of housing repairs appears to differ little, 1963 shows that there was an increasing number of hot water systems in need of descaling and to do the work mechanically involved much time and you agreed that a chemical process be used. The process is much quicker and is being used with tolerable success.

All in all, I consider that the trend towards even better maintenance of your properties continues and that in general the state of your houses is good, although I still feel that the long painting cycle has allowed too much deterioration to take place, especially as far as doors are concerned. The reduction in this cycle should show its benefits in five or six years' time.

W A T E R S U P P L Y

(A) CAPITAL WORKS:

Because of increasing pressure difficulties in the north-eastern part of the District you agreed that the supply to those areas should be reinforced and accordingly you instructed your Consultants to complete the ring main envisaged in their original conception of the scheme in the Hempnall area and, furthermore, you agreed that the old 3" main in Ipswich Road, Long Stratton should be replaced by a 6" one. Although the work was not actually finished before the summer ended, the improvement in the supply, particularly in The Greens area of Hempnall and the Manor Road area of Long Stratton has been marked.

In addition to this it was decided that because of the increase in consumption the Harleston supply was in need of reinforcement and you instructed your Consultants to prepare a scheme for this. When the year ended a tender had been let and work was expected to start early in 1964.

With the completion of these schemes your distribution system will be tolerably adequate at least for a year or two to come but the forthcoming difficulties will be water production and storage. During the year you agreed that it was imperative to replace the small and decaying tank at Harleston with a larger (200,000 gallon capacity) reinforced concrete one. When the year ended your Consultants were almost ready to invite tenders for this. As for the production of water, you instructed the Consultants to prepare a scheme for a second waterworks adjacent to your existing one at Rushall and they prepared an outline design for submission to the Ministry.

As I have told the Housing, Water & Sewerage Committee on a number of occasions I feel that if the summer of 1964 is a dry one we may have some difficulty in maintaining a full supply but if - as I am sure it will - the daily rate of consumption goes on increasing I am quite certain that, wet or dry, the situation in the summer of 1965 will be most serious unless the new waterworks is then in operation. Your Consultants have, I consider, done their utmost to prepare the scheme quickly and I trust that the stages required by the Ministry will go forward quickly (as far as the "system" allows) and smoothly.

Apart from the water mains already mentioned a small polythene extension was carried out at Winfarthing and a small main was laid under Section 37 of the Water Act to serve a small privately developed site at Scole.

(B) MAINTENANCE:

In this field the year opened with something of a flourish. The frost was prolonged and severe and the snowfall quite small. The effect was that the frost, in the absence of an insulating blanket of snow, penetrated deeper and deeper and very quickly affected water services - particularly the shallower ones. The mains themselves never froze (except in one case where roadworks excavations had brought the mains to the surface) but so great was the number of consumers affected that it was necessary to cart water in certain areas. In addition, the effect of the frost on the heavy clay caused it to move and at one time it seemed that your water mains all over the place were snapping like carrots. The burden on your staff was enormous and outside help was at a premium. However, this was partly at least offset by the fact that some of your outside staff who would otherwise have been made idle were available and, furthermore, some help was received from outside contractors.

A side effect of this severe weather was that the frost appeared to remove the deposits which, over the years, accumulate on the inside walls of the pipes, and quite a number of stopcocks and meters became choked. The consequence of all this was that for many months after the winter was ended there was a considerable amount of work outstanding.

During the summer you agreed that the time was ripe for the appointment of an additional Water Inspector and with his coming the situation was greatly helped. In addition you felt that the Waterworks at Rushall should be manned by two instead of one and since one of your existing staff went there another labourer was appointed.

During the severe weather experiments were made with several electric thawing machines but since in each case they were merely adaptations of existing welding sets the experiment was not a success. However, later in the year the Estates Management Committee decided to buy a specially made thawing machine in the hope that it will be useful in dealing with trouble in your own houses.

S E W E R A G E & S E W A G E D I S P O S A L

(A) CAPITAL WORKS:

During the year you decided that, particularly bearing in mind future private housing development, it was necessary to increase the pace of your Public Health sewerage programme. Accordingly you appointed two Consultants to deal with a part of this work. Piper, Whalley & Partners, a firm of Architects, were appointed to prepare a scheme for the village of Wortwell, and E.R.E.Briscoe of Norwich was appointed to prepare schemes for Ashwellthorpe, Brockdish and Roydon. The preparation of all these schemes was in hand when the year finished but your Consultants found, as we have so often in the past, that the acquisition of the necessary small sites is quite a stumbling block and when the year ended none of these schemes had reached the Ministry Inquiry stage.

During the year the Ministry inquired into the scheme to serve the two Pulhams and by the end of the year tender documents had been prepared.

Also during the year small schemes were prepared for Bunwell (The Hill) and Denton (Trunch Hill).

The sewage disposal works at Scole which for some time had not been yielding a satisfactory effluent came under consideration and you asked your Consultants, A.P.I.Cotterell & Son, who originally designed the scheme, to carry out an investigation and suggest remedies. The first of their suggestions was put into use during the autumn and the experiment continues. You also asked this firm to investigate the existing sewerage - both foul and storm - and sewage disposal systems in Harleston and when the year ended their investigations were nearing completion.

(B) MAINTENANCE:

In this field, too, we were very severely set back by the bad weather. Each of your works was in some way or another adversely affected and in two places - at Brockdish and Aslacton - sewers which run above ground in iron pipe froze and were completely disrupted.

At the end of the previous year you had decided further to augment the staff engaged on the maintenance of your sewage works and this increase was most beneficial not only in speeding the recovery from the effects of the winter, but on the maintenance of your sites in general.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. R. ~~et~~

A P P E N D I X 1.

STAFF CHANGES IN 1963.

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS:

6th August, 1963	Mr. C. Hunter	Clerk of Works
------------------	---------------	----------------

DEPARTURES - OFFICERS:

N O N E

ARRIVALS - WORKMEN:

14th January, 1963	Mr. W. W. Hall	Sewage Works Attendant
" " "	Mr. E.S.Quantrill	" " "
17th June, 1963	Mr. A.J.Webb	Water Labourer
1st July, 1963	Mr. R. Crisp	Sewage Works Attendant
9th September, 1963	Mr. J. Bobby	Water Inspector
30th December, 1963	Mr. P. King	Handyman (Temporary)

DEPARTURES - WORKMEN:

Died 13th August, 1963 (Mr.Shibley went sick on the 27th May, 1963 and did not return to work.)	Mr. J. Shibley	Sewage Works Attendant
14th December, 1963	Mr. T. Palgrave	Water Inspector.

A P P E N D I X 2.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

IN 1963

No. of dwellings under repair at 31st December, 1963.....	1,492	(1,474)
Complaints received.....	2,698	(2,879)
Jobbing Repairs done.....	2,687	(3,151)
Electrical complaints received and dealt with.....	203	(211)
Dwellings painted externally.....	105	(161)
Dwellings partially redecorated internally on change of tenancy.....	11	(7)
Routine inspections of Council Dwellings.....	19*	(95)
Vehicle mileages..... JXP 339.....	3,809	
NNG 434.....	6,851	
VNG 523.....	8,691	
2023 PW.....	8,165	
8342 PW....	10,513	
726 DNG.....	<u>3,353</u>	
	41,382.....	41,382 (32,440)

* (This figure relates to genuine routine inspections - in other years inspections on change of tenancy have been included.)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1962.

A P P E N D I X 3.

W A T E R S U P P L Y.

Average daily quantity of water supplied, in thousands of gallons per day:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
From												
Rushall	445	470	457	428	437	503	487	474	456	456	425	430
From Diss	105	123	129	143	133	142	155	137	129	117	145	141
	<u>550</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>571</u>
	(497)	(488)	(502)	(510)	(495)	(604)	(573)	(509)	(508)	(539)	(528)	(554)
Quantity supplied in 1963 from Rushall.....	162,387,000									(145,268,000)		
" " " " " Diss.....	<u>50,208,000</u>									(44,048,000)		
Total.....	212,595,000									(189,316,000)		
Increase in 1963.....	23,279,000									(11,037,000)		
Estimated Population in Area of Supply.....	17,600									(17,430)		
Estimated Population supplied in 1963.....	16,417									(16,170)		
Estimated Percentage of Population served..	93.3%									(92,8%)		
Average Daily Consumption per person.....	35.6 g.p.d.									(32.1 g.p.d.)		
Length of main in service.....	200 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles									(196 miles)		
Consumers Meters.....	1,144									(1,147)		
Dwellings served.....	5,870									(5,776)		
Direct.....	5,235									(5,126)		
By standpipe.....	635									(650)		
Applications for supplies granted.....	133									(103)		
Applications for Building Water Granted....	158									(122)		
New Tappings made.....	116									(60)		
Mains Fractures repaired.....	23									(16)		
Service pipes repaired.....	39									(16)		
	(and 2 sluice valves)											

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1962.

WATER MAINS LAID IN 1963

Parish	Size of Main	Length of Main	Dwellings Supplied	Meter Supplies
Long Stratton	6"	1,098 yds.	3	1
Long Stratton - Hall Lane.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	184 yds.		
Pulham Market	8"	3,300 yds.		
Fritton-	4"	2,612 yds.	2	3
Hempnall-	&			
Morningthorpe	3"	150 yds.		
Winfarthing	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	770 yds.	1	1
Scole	3"	153 yds.	4 actual	
	& 2"	53 yds.	16 future.	

- - - - -

F I N A N C I A L S T A T I S T I C S

(as at 31st March, 1964)

- (i) Estimated Total Capital Expenditure.....£683,700
- (ii) Estimated Revenue Expenditure (inclusive
of running costs, loan charges, etc)..... 50,200
- (iii) Estimated Revenue..... 26,400

A P P E N D I X 4.

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1963.

(a) HOUSING

1.	Erection of 26 Bungalows.	Work completed.
2.	Aslacton - Improvement of 16 Houses, Woodrow Lane.	Work completed.
3.	Bressingham - Improvement of 16 Houses, The Common.	Work completed.
4.	Carleton Rode - Improvement of 14 Houses, Near Church and Flaxlands Road.	Work in progress.
5.	Earsham - Improvement of 27 Houses and 8 Bungalows, Kingsway, The Street and Station Road.	Work completed.
6.	Bunwell (The Hill) Improvement of 10 Houses and 2 Bungalows.	Preliminary survey completed.
7.	Denton - Improvement of 10 Houses and 2 Bungalows.	Preliminary survey completed.
8.	Shimpling - Modifications to six Houses and Sewerage.	Work in progress.
9.	Long Stratton - Development.	Plans submitted for Ministry approval.
10.	Fersfield Housing Site Sewerage.	Preliminary work started.
11.	Shelton (Hardwick) Improvements to 16 Houses and Sewerage.	In the hands of Consultants.
12.	Long Stratton - Improvements to 18 Houses.	In the hands of Consultants.
13.	Harleston (The Common) Improvements to 12 Houses.	Awaiting Ministry Agreement.
14.	Aslacton (Near Church) Improvements to 12 Houses.	Preliminary work started.
15.	Carleton Rode Sewage Disposal Works.	Documents being prepared.
16.	Harleston - Proposed Housing Development, Jays Green.	Layout plans in hand.
17.	Harleston - Former Sale Ground - Proposed Car Park and Housing Development.	Sketch layouts in hand.

(b) WATER SUPPLY

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| 18. | Rushall Second Waterworks. | In the hands of Consultants. |
| 19. | Long Stratton-Pulham Extension. | Ditto. |
| 20. | Long Stratton-Hempnall-Fritton Extension. | Ditto. |
| 21. | Star Lane, Long Stratton - Water Main Extension. | Work completed. |
| 22. | New House Farm, Winfarthing - Water Main Extension. | Work completed. |
| 23. | Scole - Water Main Extension for private development. | Work completed. |
| 24. | Long Stratton, Hall Lane - Relaying of water main extension. | Work completed. |
| 25. | Harleston - New Water Tower. | In the hands of Consultants. |
| 26. | Harleston - Reinforcement of Water Mains. | Ditto. |

(c) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 27. | Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary Sewerage Scheme. | Ministry approval received - tenders invited. |
| 28. | Star Lane, Long Stratton - Sewer Extension. | Work completed. |
| 29. | Bunwell (The Hill) Sewerage Scheme. | Ministry approval sought. |
| 30. | Denton (Trunch Hill) Sewerage Scheme. | Documents and Plans prepared. |
| 31. | Harleston - Investigation and revision of sewerage scheme. | In the hands of Consultants. |
| 32. | Ashwellthorpe Sewerage Scheme. | Ditto. |
| 33. | Brockdish Sewerage Scheme. | Ditto. |
| 34. | Roydon Sewerage Scheme. | Ditto. |
| 35. | Wortwell Sewerage Scheme. | Ditto. |

(d) OTHER MATTERS

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 36. | Extension to Treasurer's Office - Temporary Office Building. | Work completed. |
|-----|--|-----------------|



